The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 1752

FRIDAY, JUNE 19. 1741.

IN ſeveral *Eaſt-India* Voyages we meet with Accounts of the wretched Effects of taking Opium in exceſs. People who fall into this Vice are frequently render'd furious by it, and ruſhing into the Streets with Weapons in their Hands, miſchief all they meet, till they are themſelves killed. In ſome Places they ſtile *running a Muck*, which in the Age was uſed properly enough in a Figurative Way for a virulent Spirit of Calumny, inſtigating ſuch Perſons to abuſe indiſcriminately all they diſliked, without Cauſe and without Meaſure. A late Writer informs us this bad Cuſtom ſtill prevails amongſt the *Indians*, and that his Landlord in the Iſland of *Java*, having taken in his Doſe of Opium, began a little after Night to handle his Arms, and to prepare for a Battle, telling his Gueſt, who aſked what he was about, that he was going *to make War upon the World*. An Example equally fit for Mr. *D'Anvers*, whenever he is diſpoſed as to the Cauſe of his ſetting Pen to Paper. Pride and Envy are productive of a Kind of Mental Intoxicaſes, which clouds Mens Underſtandings, tho' it does not deprive them of their Faculties; juſt as Opium intoxicates, and yet ſeems inſtead of abating to increaſe the natural Strength of him who takes it. But tho' the Caſe of theſe Deſperadoes be deplorable, certainly they deſerve Pity who have to deal with them; who take Pains to follow and ſecure them, and who at leaſt endeavour all they can to prevent the Conſequences of ſo diabolical a Spirit, as that with which theſe Men are inſpired.

The Country *Journal* of *June* 6, 1741. is a very Maſter-Piece in its Kind, and as it was intended to breathe the Spirit of Diſaffection, ſo it contains a Multitude of ingenious Miſrepreſentations of the State of our Affairs in Matters Domeſtick and Foreign. A wicked Writer is ſo touchy that he cannot bear being ſet out in his proper Colours by the *Craftſmen*, but will act like a Writer of another Sort than they repreſent him, by aggravating all they alledge, and leaving even his Falſe Facts unpuniſhed. This is very hard indeed upon Authors, who, like Hereticks, flouriſh by Perſecution, and periſh if contemned. Next the Treaties, the moſt enough abuſed Treaties, particularly that of *Ha* calculated to deſtroy the Houſe of *Auſtria*, whom they never attack'd; and to aggrandize the Houſe of *Bourbon*, as manifeſtly appeared by Blocking up the Rhine. Theſe, I ſay, are next properly recapitulated, that the Spirit of Popular Odium may riſe by degrees, and inflame the Minds of his Readers, ſo as, if poſſible, to exclude any Impreſſions from Truth. Thirdly, our Aſſiſting the Emperor in the laſt War (inſtead of our Aſſiſting for no other Reaſons in the World but to preſerve our Trade, and becauſe the War no way concerned us, but was the pure Effects of deſiring to give Peace to Land, ſince we and the *Dutch* obſtinately perſiſted in maintaining the Dominion of the Sea, is repreſented in the moſt moving Terms; as well as delivering the Imperial Majeſty to the *Turks*, which was ſelf-evidently a Project of our Miniſtry, that this Writer does not ſo much as to advance either Argument or Aſſertion to render it probable. A proper Picture this to raiſe Horror and Averſion amongſt undiſtinguiſhing People at an Election.

Such for Things paſt; the Author after this proceeds to Affairs as they now ſtand: The Abetting the Cauſe of the Queen of *Hungary*, and ſupporting the Intereſt of her Illuſtrious Conſort at the enſuing Election of an Emperor, are acknowledged to be juſt. Glorious Deſigns; but ſtill this is no way honouring the Adminiſtration, who tho' they have manifeſted the utmoſt Zeal in regard to theſe Points, as every Paragraph ſtiled their, *i. e.* the Houſe of Lords's, *Frenchified Adverſaries*. But with reſpect to the *Malecontent Patriots*, which is the Name the Author of the *Craftſman* themſelves aſſume, they are the honeſteſt, moſt zealous Friends to the Houſe of Lords that ever were in the World, and if the ſeaſonable Reſolution and chearful Supply granted by the Parliament to enable his Majeſty effectually to ſuccour the Queen of *Hungary*, ſhould have any extraordinary Conſequences, this Paper will prevent the People's falling into any Miſtake about them: For which they are all due to theſe ſame Malecontent Patriots, who took ſuch indefatigable Pains to eſtabliſh the Reputation and Authority of the late Parliament, and readily concurred in this Vote, after demonſtrating by a famous Diviſion ſome time before how eaſily they could have thwarted that Step had they been ſo inclin'd; which ought to ſatisfy all *Europe*, that 'tis not the Miniſtry but the Malecontent Patriots who do all the little Good that is done in *Britain*. Plain and probable all this, therefore not to be conteſted.

But then, again, one would imagine, that Perſons who expreſs ſuch Ardour in the Cauſe of the Queen of *Hungary*, ſhould be a little out of Humour with his *Pruſſian* Majeſty: But no ſuch Thing; they are as much his humble Servants as the Houſe of *Auſtria*'s. We ought to ſupport his Imperial Majeſty's Family; we ought to ſecure all his Dominions to his Heireſs, in order to preſerve the Balance of Power in *Europe*, and this too notwithſtanding it may bring us into a War; but we muſt preſerve the Friendſhip of the King of *Pruſſia*, becauſe his co-operating with us in the Common Cauſe would be of the utmoſt Conſequence in this Critical Conjuncture. No queſtion this Hint was kindly given to the Adminiſtration; and yet ſome ſhrewd People pretend to ſay theſe Compliments might as well have been deferred, till the Publick had ſeen what Step this powerful and magnanimous Prince will take, in order to reſtore the general Peace, and to give the Houſe of *Auſtria* an Opportunity of defending itſelf in *Italy*, in caſe its Dominions ſhould be attacked on that Side. I ſay, ſome Folks have ſtarted this Objection; but I ſhall not dwell upon it, ſince I am perſwaded all Parties think alike on this Head, and are exceedingly deſirous we ſhould live on good Terms with a Prince, ſo nearly related to our Crown by the Ties of Blood, Religion, and Intereſt.

Thus the Patriots are perfectly conſiſtent in the Senſe this Author underſtands it, that is, in uniformly decrying whatever the Adminiſtration undertakes, is what no Creature who has read their Papers, or heard their Speeches, can doubt. But this Gentleman, to put it ſtill more out of Queſtion, will needs prove it, and in order thereto begins with the *Spaniards*. The Patriots, he ſays, never ceaſed complaining of their Depredations, Inſults and Cruelties; true, but they have alſo upbraided the Adminiſtration with not perceiving the Friendſhip of *Spain* in 1725, at the Expence of our ſolemn Treaties, and even at the Expence of our Intereſts. I own this looks a little like Inconſiſtency at firſt Sight; but if we conſider, that without acting thus the Malecontent Patriots muſt at ſome time or other have approved the Meaſures of the Adminiſtration, the Difficulty vaniſhes, and we ſee they only differ in the inconſiderable Point of making the ſame Act right and wrong; but in the principal Affair are abſolutely conſiſtent, and ſteadily maintain the Miniſtry are always wrong; which if they had not done, we might have juſtly charg'd them with differing from themſelves. As to the Defences of the *Spaniards*, and there being written as it were for Hire; theſe are pure Effects of *Caleb*'s natural Diſpoſition. He miſtakes whatever does not coincide with publick Clamour, for *Spaniſh* Defence; and his Acquaintance with Buſineſs naturally makes him talk of Hire. In all this he, like his Patrons, is perfectly conſiſtent; but, like them, has the Misfortune to be ſometimes a little miſtaken; that's all.

Inſtantly we paſs to the Choice made of Admiral VERNON to command our Fleets in the *Weſt Indies*. This, as theſe Writers ſtate the thing, one would think muſt draw them into an Inconſiſtency. For if Mr. *Vernon* was, as they ſuggeſt, a *rank, ſtigmatis'd Patriot*, (odd Words I confeſs, but of their chooſing) if, I ſay, he was any thing like this, nothing could more reſemble an Act of generous Concern for the Publick, or diſintereſted Reſpect for Merit, than making choice of this Gentleman on ſuch an Occaſion. It muſt naturally afford the greateſt Pleaſure to the *Britiſh* Nation to ſee on the breaking out of a War, that the Miniſtry, inſtead of ſending to the *Weſt Indies* a Perſon viſibly in their own Sentiments all along, ſent for one who had differed with them in Judgment, and gave him the Command, merely becauſe they conceived him a proper Perſon to execute the Deſigns they had formed. Such, I ſay, were the Thoughts a Proceeding of this Kind muſt naturally excite. But the conſiſtent Patriots decry this as they do all other Meaſures, and to be rid of it ſay, that either this was done maugre the all-powerful M——, or elſe, if it was his Work, *Vernon* was to have been ſacrificed like *Hoſier*. Theſe Suggeſtions evidently argue Uncertainty on one hand, and Malice on the other; but a difficult Plunge it was, and the *Craftſman* is not to be blam'd for getting out at any rate, tho' content with a little Dirt on his Sides.

But I muſt own I think Mr. *D Anvers* dwells on this Matter too long, and affects to defend too many Paradoxes. At the time the Paper he cenſured appeared, there were great Diviſions reigning amongſt us. We were all out of queſtion pleaſed at the taking of *Porto Bello*; the Man who is diſquieted at her Succeſs, muſt be an Enemy to his Country. We were I dare ſay all alike ſatisfy'd with Admiral *Vernon* and his Bravery ſhewn on that Occaſion. But the Misfortune was, that ſome People laboured then, as they have done ever ſince, to make the Glory of his Majeſty's Arms throw a Shade on his Adminiſtration. In order to this, much Pains was taken to propagate abundance of idle Stories about the Phraſe of Six Ships only, and to theſe, not at all to the Admiral or his Succeſs ought the Buſineſs of Capt *Hall* to be referred, which is cited with ſo much Triumph in the *Craftſman*. Some People think it lawful to employ their Wits in coining Stories, forging Letters, and aſcribing Complaints to our Admiral he knows nothing off; and becauſe ſome Perſons oppoſe theſe ill-grounded Tales, and treat their Authors with the Ridicule they deſerve, immediately it is the Admiral attack'd by the Miniſtry. But pray what is all that is ſaid in the *Gazetteer* to the Attacks made on his Reputation from another Quarter? The attributing to him a Reſolution to act in his own Way, and ſhew little or no Reſpect to his Orders.

The owning that for his laſt glorious Exploit before *Carthagena*, the Adminiſtration directed the Tower and Park Guns to fire, the Ringing of Bells, Illuminations, and other outward Demonſtrations of Joy, and then pretending to prove all this done againſt the grain, by Mr. *D'Anvers*'s aſſuring us he obſerv'd the Court-party put on awkward, half-pleas'd Countenances, when they were oblig'd to applaud the Admiral's Actions. This judging by Looks, and deciding by Mens Aſpects, againſt not only their Words but their Actions, and thoſe too condemning themſelves in caſe they were not in earneſt, is acting on the Maxims of the *Inquiſition*, and taking from thoſe they defame all Power of Defence. Of the ſame Stamp is the alledging the Choice of the Admiral in one Place as a Mark of Reſpect, and miſconſtruing the ſame intended Reſpect in putting him up for *London*. The baſe Reflection lugg'd in on this Circumſtance, on two very diſtinguiſh'd and deſerving Citizens, is altogether worthy of the Perſon from whom it comes, and the more ſo becauſe 'tis like the reſt, an unfounded, unſupported Calumny. What Reaſon is there to imagine a Perſon every way equal to the Truſt, in the Opinion even of one of the Patriot Candidates deliver'd ſolemnly on the Huſtings, and another Perſon whoſe Pretenſions were as fair as any other Candidate's, ſhould have Recourſe to a little Artifice like this? Or why ſhould not their ſetting up with Admiral *Vernon* be underſtood as they deſign'd it, a Mark of their Reſpect for that worthy Perſon, and an Approbation of his Conduct? Muſt a Court be disbeliev'd when it acts fairly and with Candour, becauſe malicious Men can invent baſe Colours for what they do? And muſt Patriot Charges be eſteem'd fully proved on the Evidence of Looks ſuſpected by none but their own Spies? If this will do, then need they not deſpair of their next Motion; but if it will not do, they may; for except Suſpicions and Aſſertions, expect from them no kind of Teſtimony. The firſt Rule which theſe Folks lay down as to Evidence is, Believe not all the World againſt them; and the next, Believe them againſt all the World.

The Concluſion is a fit Concluſion for ſuch a Paper; it is calculated to alarm the Reader, by inſinuating that poſſibly we may have bad News from *Carthagena*; and to raiſe his Spleen by ſuggeſting, that if we receive good News, they may poſſibly not be thought ſo by ſome People. At this Rate, what can pleaſe, what can ſatisfy, what can keep the Nation quiet, or rather, what can be eſteem'd innocent, or how ſhall our Governors act to avoid Cenſure?

R. FREEMA

HOME PORTS.

Pool, June 15. Wind S. E. Came in the Bennet, Martin, Martin, from Newcaſtle.

Dover, June 17. Wind S. W. Arrived the T... field, Harwood, from Virginia.

Deal, June 17. Wind W. S. W. Arrived Yeſterday without

without anchoring, his Majesty's Ship Lime, from Ireland. Arrived this Day the Susanna, Booth, from Virginia. Came down and remains the Marygold, Wilson, for Liverpool, with the Friendship, Hedderwick, and the Sta. Cruz da Piedade, Francisco Perto, both for Oporto.

Gravesend, June 17. Pass'd by the Jemima, Clarabut, from Calais.

LONDON, June 19.

The Oulans, of whom three Squadrons are in the Prussian Army, are Tartars scatter'd up and down the Two Lithuanias, who fight on Horseback with a Spear and a long Carbine, have a warlike Aspect, and that it may look the fiercer, their Helmets or Bonnets are charg'd with the Horns of all Sorts of Animals, and the entire Wings of Birds.

The Lieutenant-General of the Police at Paris, has received Orders from Court, to take up all young Women of no Family or Character, and send them to Missisippi, where there is a great Scarcity of Females, which is a mighty Disadvantage to a Country that cannot be too well peopled.

They write from Dresden, that the Prince of Wolfembuttle is actually declar'd Duke of Courland, and that he is to be marry'd to the Russian Princess Elizabeth.

From Vienna, that the Queen of Hungary is again with Child.

From Leghorn, that they have Advices there which assure them that Kouli Kan has declar'd War against the Porte, and actually sent two Armies, one to Bessora upon the Tigris, and the other to Kars, which is situate between Erivan and Erzeron; the last of which Places is 8 or 900 Miles from the first.

The last Letters from Paris say, they were in such prodigious Want of Rain, that if they had not some in a few Days, their whole Harvest of Hay and Corn will be spoil'd.

They write from Venice, that they have Advice from Constantinople by way of Vienna, That the Swedish Ministers try all Practices to create a Misunderstanding betwixt the Porte and Muscovy, but that the Divan gave no Ear to their Representations, and seem'd heartily dispos'd to comply with the Demands of Russia; which Pacifick Dispositions of the Porte are ascrib'd to the Menaces of a War against the Turks by Persia.

From Genoa, that the French Merchantships at Marseilles dare not put out to Sea, for fear of the Corsairs of Tunis; and that the Correspondence between the Courts of Turin and Madrid is not so warm as it was some Weeks ago.

The Betty Galley, Webster, and the Squirrell, Ramsay, both from London, were well on the Coast of Africa the Beginning of January last.

Yesterday the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty granted Protections to the Masters of Colliers and Makrell-boats.

The Hon. the Commissioners of the Navy have appointed Mr. William Thweeds to be Purser of the Rupert's Prize lying at Deptford; and Yesterday he receiv'd his Warrant accordingly.

Yesterday her Grace the Duchess of Buckingham set out from Buckingham-house in St. James's Park for France.

On Wednesday last two Men and a Woman were committed by the Court of King's Bench to the King's Bench Prison, for seducing and betraying an Heiress in Pallmall not thirteen Years of Age, with Intent to marry her. They are to remain there for three Years, and to find Sureties for their good Behaviour for seven Years, and to pay a Fine of five Pounds each.

Yesterday Alexander Roach, a fourth Person concern'd in the Riot at Justice De Veil's House in the Night between the 18th and 19th of May last, was taken and committed to the Gatehouse by Justice Poulson.

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning	03	09	Evening 03 29

Bank Stock 142 1-half. India 162 1-half to 163. South Sea 104 3-4ths to 105. Old Annuity 112 1-8th to 1-4th. New ditto Books shut. Three per Cent. ditto. Seven per Cent. Loan 99 1-half to 99. Five per Cent. ditto 80 1-half. Royal Assurance Books shut. London Assurance 11 1-4th. African 10. India Bonds 4 l. 16 s. to 18 s. Premium. Bank Circulation 5 l. 12 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Tallies 1 1-4th Prem. English Copper 3 l. 15 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 102. Three per Cent. ditto 96 1-4th. Million Bank 116. Equivalent 111 1-half.

General Post-Office, London, June 10, 1741.

THE *Postmaster-General having considered, that it might be for the Publick Service, if the Correspondence with some of the distant Trading Parts of the Kingdom could by any Means be made more frequent, have digested and settled the following Scheme, to take Place at Midsummer next, of which they have thought fit to advertise the Publick; viz.*

That the Post shall Pass and Repass every Day in the Week (Sundays excepted) between London, Norwich, *and* Lynn, *and between* London *and* Yarmouth, *and all the intermediate Towns in those Roads.*

And also, between London, Abingdon, Cirencester, Gloucester, Bath, *and* Bristol, *and the intermediate Places in that Part of the Kingdom.*

And also, That a new Branch will then be erected, for the Conveyance of Letters Three Days in every Week, between Bristol, Bath, Freshford, Bradford, Trowbridge, Melsham, Devizes, Westbury, Froom, Warminster, Heitsbury, Wilton, *and* Salisbury.

By Command of the Postmaster-General,
J. D. Barbutt.

Brandy, &c. Warehouse, Lombard-street.

DIstillers and Dealers are desired to take Notice, That by Order of this Company, in a few Days will be landed near the Customhouse, London, a Parcel of exceeding fine and strong Jamaica Rum; where all such Persons may be supply'd; of which further Notice in this Paper will be given.

NB. *Samples of the above Rum may be seen and tasted, by enquiring of the Clerks at the said Warehouse.*

WHereas JAMES READ, late of the Parish of St. Giles's without Cripplegate, London, Snuff-maker and Chapman, hath absented himself from his Creditors, and hath conceal'd great Part of his Estate and Effects: This is therefore to give Notice, That if any Person will discover where the said James Read is, so as he may be secured, and give Notice thereof to Mr. Charles Baynbridge, Attorney, in Ironmonger-lane, London, shall, upon the said Read's being so secured, receive Ten Guineas Reward, to be paid by the said Mr. Baynbridge. And if any Person will discover where any Part of the said Estate or Effects are conceal'd, so as they may be recovered for the Use of the Creditors, such Person shall have Ten Pounds per Cent. for what shall be recovered, payable as aforesaid.

NB. The said James Read is a tall Man, long visaged, of a swarthy Complexion, his Cheek-Bones standing out, has a Swing in his Walk, sometimes stooping and tossing up his Head, and turning it to each Shoulder as Pedlars commonly do; speaks like the Northern Irish, with a Scotish Accent. He formerly carried a Pack, and trades about Chester.

Cha. Baynbridge.

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Locke on Hum. Understand. B. III. C. 10. Sect. 12.

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III. Popery disarm'd of those Weapons of Force, and those Instruments of Fraud in which it chiefly trusts. In a Sermon preach'd at the Cathedral Church of Worcester, November 5, 1739. by Richard Meadowcourt, A. M. Canon of Worcester.

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London, May 7, 17[41].

Audentes Fortuna Juvat.

Bridge Lottery the Fourth.

TICKETS in this Lottery, and Shares of Tickets such as Halves, Quarters, Eighths, and Sixteenths, Bought and Sold by

FRANCIS WILSON,

At his Oldest Lottery-Office, *Charing-Cross*, Next Door to the King's Sadlers, adjoining to the Court-Gate, and directly behind the King on Horseback.

AT which Place will be kept an Authentick Account of Tickets drawn each Day, as taken at the Place of Drawing by two experienc'd Clerks (to be a Cheque on each) and immediately posted in Numerical Order by him, that Adventurers may know for certain what they are entitled to.

His Register is now open, where any Persons entering Numbers of their Tickets at 6 d. each, shall have an immediate Account sent them of their Success, (whether Blank or otherwise) with the Time when drawn (if in Town) by the First Post to any Part Whatsoever.

The SCHEME of the LOTTERY is

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1000	—	—	20	—	—	
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13125	Prizes, amounting to			—	—	
	First drawn			—	—	
	Last drawn			—	—	
41875	Blanks			—	—	
55000	Tickets, at 5 l. each			—	—	

Being Three Blanks to a Prize.

P. S. There are in this Lottery one Prize of 5000 l. and 2000 l. and ten of 500 l. each, more than in the former one, notwithstanding it consists of 10000 Tickets less than that former one. Letters directed to the Office will be punctually answer'd, and Schemes given Gratis. The Prizes will be paid at the Bank fifty Days after the Lottery is Drawn.

(3.) *The* REVIEW REVIEW'D.

THE Enemies of the preſent Adminiſtration have ever ſince the Concluſion of the Treaty of *Hanover* done their utmoſt to repreſent it as a Meaſure calculated to pull down the Houſe of *Auſtria*. The Malignity of this Inſinuation is ſuch as evidently ſhews their principal Aim to be deſtroying ...putation of the Nation abroad, and diſturbing ...iet at home. There cannot however be any ...more falſe than ſuch a Suggeſtion. The Treaty ...r was a Defenſive Alliance, made for the Se... of our Trade, and for preſerving the important ...ſes of *Gibraltar* and *Port Mahon*. His Catholick ..., more reaſonable than his Friends in this King... admitted the Truth of what I advance, and ac...dged he apprehended no other View in the ... of *Hanover*, than maintaining the Tranquillity ...pe. Now, if in purſuing ſo laudable a Deſign, ...e conſtrained to oppoſe his Imperial Majeſty, ...ruin ſome of his favourite Projects, it might be ...misfortune, but it could not be our Fault; for the ...always to be preferred before the Means, and ...intenance of the Balance of Power in *Europe*, was ...y more to be regarded, than favouring the ... of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, when they were directed ... Way; and this too, not from any Offence given ...but merely from an ambitious Deſire of giving ...all her Neighbours.

...true, that in the Controverſies of thoſe Times ...ery eminent Writers took upon them to expoſe ...warmly this Fallacy of ſubſtituting the Support ...Houſe of *Auſtria*, inſtead of preſerving the Ba... of Power; as if becauſe theſe two had been long ...e Thing, therefore they never could be divided. ...hey advanced upon this Subject has been ſince ... prove, that when we made the Treaty of *Ha*...e actually changed that Syſtem upon which ...before acted, and propoſed to ourſelves the ...izing the Power of *France*, and reducing that ...Emperor. But whoever ſhall conſider this Mat...ſidly, and make a due Compariſon of Facts, ...d that in reality it was the Emperor departed ...e ancient Syſtem, and by endeavouring to di...s old Allies, the *Engliſh* and *Dutch*, in order to ...s new Friend, obliged the former to change ...anner of acting towards him from the mere ...e of Self-Preſervation. If, at the ſame time ...eps were taken, the Courts of *Vienna* and *Ma*...ncerted alſo Meaſures prejudicial to the Affairs of ... would it either have been a juſt or a prudent ...n, or in the States, to decline the Aſſiſtance of ...own, when it was viſibly the Intereſt of *France* ... as *Britain* to act ſincerely on that Occaſion? ...would it not have been as reaſonable to charge ...ch Miniſtry with acting under *Engliſh* Influence ...g this Step, as to ſuppoſe our Adminiſtration ...by the *French*? It would be no difficult Thing ...e that this really was ſaid, and that the Enemies ...inal *De Fleury* alledged preciſely the ſame things ...him abroad, as the Malecontents urged againſt ...Miniſter here at home. On the Whole there...appears, that there was no Ground for ſuſpecting ...aty of *Hanover* was intended to prejudice the ... of *Auſtria*, or exalt the Houſe of *Bourbon*, but ...ourſelves, and to preſerve the Tranquillity of ... by maintaining ſuch a Balance of Power as then ...always will be neceſſary for that End.

...e who are ſo very angry with this Treaty of *Ha*...and who pretend to make it the Source of all ...fortunes, ought to have ſhewn us what ill Con...s it had, and particularly how it weakened the ... of *Auſtria*, how it raiſed the Power of the Houſe ...ove. Inſtead of this they talk of the Expence it ...r upon us, of the Troops we raiſed, of the Fleets ...d out, and of the Subſidies we paid to Foreign ...; as if any Nation ever carried a material Point ...Trouble, without Expence. If we enter'd into ...ations, it was in order to defeat thoſe of their ...l and Catholick Majeſties, which were calcu... our Deſtruction. If we increas'd our Forces ...e by way of Precaution, ſo did the *Dutch*, who ...ver known to take a Step of this Nature, when ...pence might be ſpared. If we acted vigorouſly in reſpect to the *Oſtend Company*, ſo did his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty and the States-General; and ſure it was as laudable in us to take Care of our Trade, as in them. I know it has been ſaid, that the *Oſtend Company* concerned the *Dutch* more than it did us; which may be true, and yet it might concern us a great deal. Add to this, that ſome of the Conceſſions made by *Spain*, tho' not immediately carried into Execution, affected us much more than they did either the *French* or *Dutch*; and therefore it behoved us to be as ſollicitous in obtaining the Diſſolution of that Company as they. All this Clamour therefore about Expence is altogether groundleſs, unleſs it could have been ſhewn that it was laid out to a bad Purpoſe, or to no Purpoſe at all. If any ſhould aſſert the firſt, we have already anſwer'd them by ſhewing from Reaſon, and the Practice of our Neighbours, that what we did was neceſſary; and if it was needful to prove it juſt, we might produce the King of *Spain*'s Authority, who before the making of the Treaty of *Vienna* declared the *Oſtend Company* to be incompatible with the Treaties then ſubſiſting; and preſſed, by a Memorial preſented for that Purpoſe, that we would uſe our Intereſt to have it aboliſhed.

But as Succeſs governs the Opinion of the greateſt Part of Mankind, let us conſider whether the *Hanover* Alliance, and the Meaſures taken in purſuance of it, anſwer'd the End propos'd or not. To this an eaſy Anſwer might be given, by ſaying that *Gibraltar* is ſtill in our Hands, and the Trade of the *Oſtend Company* diſcontinued. Theſe were the Ends for which the Treaty of *Hanover* was made, and not the humbling the Houſe of *Auſtria*, as it is pretended, and the aggrandizing of *France*, and theſe were the Ends it anſwer'd; which ſure were National Ends, and ſuch as well deſerve the Attention of a *Britiſh* Adminiſtration. But inaſmuch as the Author of the *Review* has ſaid a great many ſevere Things on the Means made uſe of to bring theſe Ends about, it will be neceſſary to juſtify them, which may be done with great Facility; ſince all that Author advances is the pure Effects of Spleen, and owes the little Appearance it has of Reaſon to the ſtrongeſt Miſrepreſentations.

It is in the firſt Place alledged, That a Squadron was ſent into the *Baltick* for no other End than to induce the King of *Sweden* to accept of our Subſidy; which is juſt as true as what the ſame Gentleman ſaid at the very time concerning our Differences with the Emperor, that they were in part occaſioned by the Difficulties which were found in obtaining the Inveſtiture of the Duchies of *Bremen* and *Verden*, whereas never any Difficulty occurred in that Affair, but the exorbitant Demands of the Imperial Chancery, which his late Majeſty did not think proper to comply with. Our Fleet was ſent to the *Baltick* to prevent the Effect of ſome Negociation ſet on foot in the North, for furthering the ſecret Deſigns of the Courts of *Vienna* and *Madrid*. I call them ſecret Deſigns, becauſe nothing appeared in the Treaties which were publiſhed to the World, that needed the Support of the Alliances then ſet on foot; and as in the Opinion of the Malecontent Patriots, his Imperial Majeſty had then the ableſt Council in *Europe*, it could not be believed that all theſe Movements could be made to little Purpoſe. Beſides this, ſome of the Purpoſes for which they were made had come to our Knowledge, and appeared to deſerve our utmoſt Concern. The Imperial Miniſters made no Scruple of declaring, that their Maſter was upon the Point of looking upon himſelf as releas'd from his Guarantee of the Proteſtant Succeſſion; which carried the greater Appearance of Truth, conſidering that the Agent of a certain Perſon was ſeen publickly at *Vienna*, and the Duke of *Wharton* was careſs'd at an extraordinary Rate. Some People, indeed, make light of theſe Circumſtances, and for a very good Reaſon; *viz.* That they might not ſeem to be the Motives which induced the old Partizans of *France* in this Iſland to turn Zealots for the Houſe of *Auſtria* all at once.

The next thing found fault with is our ſending a Squadron into the *Mediterranean*, under pretence, as the Author of the *Review* ſays, of obſtructing an Attempt in favour of the *Pretender*, for which they, *i. e.* the Miniſtry, have not yet diſcovered any Appearance of Reaſon. It ſeems this Gentleman is of Opinion, that if an Invaſion be defeated, it is a full Proof that it was not intended, for otherwiſe there never was any thing clearer than the Intrigues of the *Spaniſh* Court at that time. It is true they denied them abſolutely, but their Words did not correſpond extremely well with their Behaviour. The *Chevalier*'s Adherents flock'd to *Madrid*, and to the Sea-ports of *Spain*; the unfortunate Duke of *Wharton*, after diſtinguiſhing himſelf by a Multitude of diſloyal Extravagancies, had a Commiſſion given him in his Catholick Majeſty's Troops. After all indeed theſe Schemes were broken to pieces, and all Thoughts of attempting an Invaſion were laid aſide, becauſe the prudent Meaſures we took rendered ſuch a thing impracticable. Who but the Author of the *Review*, and his Friends, would think that this ought to prejudice the Miniſtry in the Opinion of the People. But aſpiring and ambitious Men ſtick at nothing which may ſerve their own Purpoſes; and knowing that whatever ſeems to reflect on the Great, and to ſhew a Deſire of ſaving Expence to the Nation will be well receiv'd by the Many, they make no Scruple of ſacrificing Truth and their own good Senſe to Party Rage and Thirſt of carrying a Point.

The Expedition of Admiral *Hoſier* comes next into their Heads, and that there might be ſomething more than old Stories in this Pamphlet, we have a Secret Hiſtory of that Affair, which certainly deſerves Admiration, though I am poſitive no Malecontent in his Senſes will give it Credit. *France* it is ſaid wanted to chaſtiſe *Spain* a little, and ſo the *Engliſh* Miniſtry was directed to ſend a Squadron into the *Weſt Indies* to block up the Galleons, but upon this expreſs Condition, that we ſhould not touch a Penny of the Treaſure. A pretty Story indeed, and worthy the Invention of its Author; for he does not pretend to give us any Authority, without which no Matter of Fact ought to be believed. But let it be remembred, that at the time our Fleet lay in the *Weſt Indies*, nothing was wanting to compleat the dangerous Scheme formed by the *Vienna Allies*, but the Treaſures on board the Galleons, and it will be eaſily diſcern'd, that our Squadron went on our own and not on a *French* Errand. On the other hand, if we do but recollect, our own Merchants, as well as the *Dutch* and *French*, had very large Stakes in the Cargoes of thoſe Ships, we ſhall not be at a loſs for the Cauſe, why we did not ſeize the Galleons, tho' it has ſince appear'd that *Porto Bello* might have been taken with ſix Ships only. The Circumſtances of things will always regulate the Councils of wiſe Men, and tho' it was certainly a heavy Loſs, a great Misfortune, our loſing ſo many Officers and able Sailors in that Expedition, yet on the Whole it was an Advantage to the Nation, that we carried our Point here as well as elſewhere, and did all that we expected to do, indeed all that in ſuch a Juncture we could deſire to do.

The Siege of *Gibraltar* is another Topick of Reproach. The *Member* of *Parliament* ſays plainly, that our Allies gave us no Aſſiſtance, and were at no Expence I proteſt I cannot tell what to ſay to this. Our Allies augmented their Forces as well as we did ours; *France* granted Subſidies to the Northern Powers as well as we, and took the neceſſary Precautions, by defiling Troops towards the Frontiers of the *Dutch* Dominions, to have ſuccoured them in caſe they were attack'd; and then as to the particular Siege of *Gibraltar*, the *French* might and would have made a powerful Diverſion thro' *Rouſſillon*, if we had not declin'd it merely to prevent a general War, which might have been fatal to the Intereſt of the *Houſe* of *Auſtria*, a thing which would have given our Adminiſtration great Concern. But was this fatal to the Nation, did we loſe either our Reputation, or an Inch of Ground by this Conduct? No, *Gibraltar* was preſerv'd without any foreign Aſſiſtance, the *Spaniards* loſt a prodigious Number of Men in that fooliſh Attempt, and all *Europe* ſaw with Amazement, that the *Vienna Allies*, notwithſtanding all the Airs they had given themſelves, were not able to carry one ſingle Point, and that our Moderation was ſo great, as to paſs by ſome Advantages, that the Court of *Vienna* might have Time to diſcover its Errors, for as to the Court of *Madrid*, it began ſpeedily to acknowledge them, and pretended at leaſt a ſtrong Diſpoſition to adjuſt all Differences candidly, and to ſet every thing right.

Thus we have ſhewn from its Conſequences, that the *Treaty* of *Hanover* was not ſuch a Treaty as the Malecontents would repreſent it. It was not a Treaty calculated purely to diſtreſs the *Houſe* of *Auſtria*, or with any Deſign to aggrandize the Power of *France*, to neither of which it did in the leaſt contribute. Whereas the *Treaty* of *Vienna*, if the Emperor acted ſincerely, muſt have greatly benefited the *Spaniſh* Branch of the *Houſe* of *Bourbon*; and if we had clos'd with that Alliance, as the Patriots adviſ'd, we muſt have undertaken for its due

Execution,

Execution, which would have been a contradictory Measure with a Witneſs. On the other hand, the real Conſequences of the *Hanover Alliance* plainly proved it to be ſuch a one as the Adminiſtration repreſented it. It baffled the *Spaniards* in their Deſign of recovering *Gibraltar* and *Port Mahon*, it oblig'd the Emperor to give up the *Oſtend Company*, it delivered all *Europe* from their juſt Apprehenſions from the Views of the Courts of *Vienna* and *Madrid*; in ſhort, as it was wiſely concerted, it was ſucceſsfully executed, tho' a Part of the People of *Britain* have been artfully prejudiced againſt it, by Men who have oppoſed all Meaſures ſince they were *out*, and who are determin'd to miſrepreſent and ridicule every thing till they get *in*.

HOME PORTS.

Falmouth, June 15. Sail'd his Majeſty's Ship Dover, with ſeveral Merchant-ſhips under her Convoy. Arrived the Two Brothers, Tremilcar, from South Carolina, 'who the 11th Inſtant left off of Scilly the Mary, Richards, of and for Poole from Carolina; alſo Capt. 'Manſell, from Barbados for Guernſey.' Remain in Port the Jamaica Fleet, alſo the King George and Prince Frederick Packets for Lisbon.

Plymouth, June 16. Sail'd his Majeſty's Ship the Argyle for Portſmouth, with ſeveral Ships under his Convoy with Proviſions from Cork.

Poole, June 17. A freſh Gale of Wind at W. Sailed the Jolliffe's Adventure, Archer, for Hamburgh.

Deal, June 18. Wind W. S. W. Came down the Leonora, Manſell, for Oporto; the Suttle, Howard, and the Crawforth, Harriſon, both for Liverpool; the Martha, Hickman, for Carmarthen. Arrived the Two Siſters, Bowen, and the Prince William, Grout, both from Liverpool. The Men of War coming down are in Sight. The Outward-bound remain as per laſt.

Graveſend, June 18. Paſs'd by the Catherine, Rowlinſon, from Rotterdam, and the Mercury, Hargrave, from Maryland.

Arrived at ſeveral Ports.

At Briſtol, the Antigua Merchant, Wigram, from Antigua, and the Charming Betty, ——, from Boſton.

At Boſton in New England, the Lucy, Coffin, and the Ann Galley, Smith, both from London; and the Sallisbury, Paramore, from Lisbon.

At Antigua, the Francis and Ann, Coatam, from London.

LONDON, June 20.

The Cruizer Sloop, Capt. Wimbleton, from Carthagena, is arriv'd at Spithead. There are ſuch various Accounts of the News brought by her from thence, that we can yet give none that may be depended on.

They write from Plymouth, that the French Officer who murder'd Col. Braithwaite is committed to Priſon, being charged by two Spaniards on Oath.

Yeſterday the Right Hon. William Stafford Howard Earl of Stafford arrived here from his Travels.

Members choſen for the enſuing Parliament.

Cardiganſhire. Walter Lloyd.
Shire of Lanerk. Sir James Hamilton, Bart.

PEERS *choſen for* SCOTLAND.

Marquis of Lothian. *Earls* of Craufurd, Murray, Sutherland, Morton, Hume, Lauderdale, Loudoun Finlater, Breadalbane, Dunmore, Hyndford, Portmore, Hoptoun, Ilay. *Lord* Somerville.

Caſualties, Chriſtenings, and Burials, laſt Week.

Drown'd, 5. Executed, 2. Kill'd by a Cart, 1. Shot themſelves 2.

Chriſtned	Males	151	Buried	Males	271
	Females	147		Females	265
	In all	298		In all	536

Increaſed in the Burials this Week 53.

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning	03 48	Evening 04 07

Bank Stock 141 1-half. India 162 1-half to 160. South Sea 105 to 104. Old Annuity 112 1-half to 112. New ditto Books ſhut. Three per Cent. Books ſhut. Seven per Cent. Loan Nothing done. Five per Cent. ditto 80 3-4ths. Royal Aſſurance Books ſhut. London Aſſurance 11 1-4th. African 10. India Bonds 5 l. to 4 l. 4 s. to 7 s. Premium. Bank Circulation 5 l. 12 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Tallies 1 Prem. Engliſh Copper 3 l. 15 s. Welſh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 102. Three per Cent. ditto 96 1-4th. Million Bank 116. Equivalent Books ſhut.

Bank, June 1, 1741.

WHEREAS JOHN WAITE, *late one of the Caſhiers of the* Bank of England, *about Forty Years of Age, and about Five Foot Eight Inches high, well ſet, round viſag'd, ſmall grey Eyes, very light Eye-brows and Eye laſhes, and of a moſt remarkable freſh Complection, abſented himſelf on Wedneſday the* 13*th of May laſt from his Duty at the Bank, and is ſuppoſed to have ſecreted, or taken away with him from the Bank, Eaſt-India Bonds amounting to a conſiderable Value*;

And Whereas Warrants are iſſued for Apprehending and Taking the ſaid John Waite, *This is to give Notice, That whoever ſhall apprehend and ſecure the ſaid* John Waite, *to be dealt with according to Law, ſhall receive of the ſaid Governor and Company the Sum of Three hundred Pounds over and above the Two hundred Pounds offered in former Advertiſements,* in the Whole Five Hundred Pounds.

David Legroſs, *Secretary.*

London-Aſſurance-Houſe, 5 June, 1741.

THE Directors of the London Aſſurance Corporation having diſcover'd a Fraud in a Receipt given by one of their Clerks, lately deceas'd, who was employ'd in carrying out Notices, and receiving Premiums for Fire Aſſurances abroad; they deſire, in order to prevent the like Practice for the Time to come, and for the greater Security of the Aſſured, that the Premiums due on Fire Policies may be paid at their Houſe in Cornhill, London, and Receipts, ſtamp'd with the Seal of the Corporation, taken for the ſame, according to the printed Notices; no Perſon employ'd in carrying out ſuch Notices being empower'd to receive any Moneys abroad.

THE Author of PAMELA; *or,* Virtue Rewarded, *thinks fit,* once for all, *to give the following Anſwer to the* ſcurrilous Papers *and* Advertiſements *that have been ſcattered about the Town, by Perſons who* can ſay any thing, *and have no other View in it, than to promote the Sale of a wretched Performance called* Pamela in High-Life, *which debaſes all the Characters in his Two Volumes*; viz.

" *That when any Perſon who is* above Scandal *and* " ſcandalous Practices, *ſhall ſay any thing* worthy *of No-* " tice, *and ſet his* Name *to what he publiſhes, he ſhall* " *receive a proper Reply.*

To the PUBLICK.

CErtain Bookſellers having publiſhed a Pocket Volume, intituled, *Pamela's Conduct in High Life*; *Printed*, as pretended (with equal Truth and Honeſty) *from her Original Papers*; The Author of the Two Volumes, intituled, *PAMELA, or* VIRTUE REWARDED, (of which Piece this Performance is intended to paſs as a *Continuation*) in order to aſſert his Right to his *own Plan*, and to prevent ſuch an *Impoſition* on the Publick, thinks himſelf obliged to declare,

That this *pretended Continuation* of that Piece was undertaken *without* his *Knowledge*, carried on *againſt* his *Remonſtrances*, and without any other *Acquaintance with the Story*, than what they have been able to collect from the Two Volumes, ſo kindly received: And

That his OWN CONTINUATION

will be printed with all convenient Speed, from Materials in his Hands, which *no other* Perſon *can* have, and which, but for ſuch an Invaſion of his Plan, he ſhould hardly have found *Leiſure* to digeſt and publiſh.

The Undertakers Names to this *worthy Ingraftment* are thus advertis'd, with their *Honeſt Work*, in the *Champion* of *May* 28. *viz.*

" Printed for Cæſar Ward and Richard Chandler, at the " Ship without Temple-Bar, John Wood and Charles " Woodward, at the Dove in Pater-noſter Row; and " Thomas Waller, in the Middle-Temple Cloyſters;"

Whereas, the GENUINE CONTINUATION will be publiſhed by Mr. *Charles Rivington*, in St. Paul's Church-yard; and Mr. *John Osborn*, in Pater-noſter Row, Proprietors of the Two Volumes

NB. In the *Gazetteer* of Thurſday June 4, and the *Advertiſer* of Saturday June 6, is a faithful SPECIMEN of this HIGH LIFE *Performance*: And the Publick is aſſur'd, that (*bad as it is*) 'tis one of the beſt-written Parts of their Volume.

☞ *The ſaid Specimen may be had Gratis of Mr.* Rivington *and Mr.* Osborn, *abovementioned.*

STOLEN or Stray'd on Whitſunday laſt, a Black Mare, near Seven Year old, about Fourteen Hands high, lap ear'd, a ſmall Snip in the Near Ear, a ſmall Slit in the ſame, and have been fir'd in the further Hip, ſome griſled Hairs on the Fore-part of the Wither, where it has been wrung with the Collar. If any Perſon bring or ſend News of the Mare to Farmer Joſhua Withers at Romſey, that ſhe be received again, ſhall have a Guinea Reward.

STOLEN or Stray'd, on Friday Night the 15th of May, from a Cloſe belonging to Whitley Farm, near Henly in Arden, Warwickſhire, a ſtrong Black Cart-Mare, about Fifteen Hands high, Five Years old, has a ſmall Star on her Forehead, and White Stripe on her Noſe, a Sprigg Tail, and a little White on the Inſide of one of her Hind Feet. Whoever ſhall bring her, or give Notice ſo that ſhe may be had again, to Mr. John Reeve, at Rowington near Henly aforeſaid; or to Mr. Richard Reeve, Packer, in Mark-Lane, London, ſhall receive Five Guineas Reward, and reaſonable Charges.

ANY Perſon coming on board of the Ship CONCORDIA, ſtranded on the ſand Head Sand, to take away any Part of the Ship or Cargo without Leave of John Greaves near the Bridge, London, will be proſecuted as the Law directs

THE Old Bury St. Edmund's Stage Coach, in one Day, ſets out from the Angel Inn in Bury every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, to the Eagle Inn in Gracechurch-Street, and to the Green Dragon Inn in Biſhopſgate-Street, London; and returns from the Spread Eagle in Gracechurch Street every Thurſday morning, and from the Green Dragon in Biſhopſgate-Street every Tueſday and Thurſday, to the Place aforeſaid, at 2 s. each Paſſenger.

The Sudbury Stage-Coach ſets out from the Roſe and Crown Inn in Sudbury every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, to the Spread-Eagle Inn in Gracechurch Street, London, and returns to the Place aforeſaid every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday; where Hedingham, Goſfield, and Braintree Paſſengers may have Places

The Yarmouth Stage-Coach, in two Days, ſets out from the Green Dragon Inn in Biſhopſgate Street, London, every Tueſday, to Mr. Tho. Jarvis's in Yarmouth, and returns to the Green Dragon aforeſaid every Thurſday. Perſons

Thomas Hilton
William Wood
Thomas Taylor.

Note, The aforeſaid Coaches ſet out from London at 6 o'Clock in the Morning.

This Day is publiſh'd,

THE Crown Circuit Companion. Containing the Practice of the Affairs on the Crown Side; with the Courts of the General and General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace: Wherein among other Things relating to the Practice of the Crown Law is included, A Collection of Uſeful Modern Precedents of Indictments in Criminal Caſes, as well as Common Law at preſent governed by Statute. To all which Precedents, ſo much of the Common and Statute Laws as are ſet forth, are at one View to ſhew the Circumſtances that create the ſeveral Offences; the Offender, Puniſhment and how; and in what Caſes Felons are within, or without the Benefit of the Clergy. With References to the Books and Authorities relating thereto.

By W. STUBBS *and* G. TALWASH, *of* Staples-Inn.

Printed for J. Worrall at the King's Arms next the Temple Tavern; and J. Bailey at the Bible in Bell-Yard, near Temple-Bar, Fleet-ſtreet

This Day is Publiſhed,

In Two large Volumes in FOLIO,

(*The Price fix'd by the Judges*)

At 2 l. 16 s. bound.

THE REPORTS of CASES argued and determined in the Court of *Chancery*, and alſo ſeveral Caſes adjudged in the Court of *King's Bench*.

The Whole collected

By WILLIAM PEERE WILLIAMS, *Late of Gray's-Inn, Eſq;*

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